



Global Compliance News



Malaysia

Updates to Short Range Device Requirements



The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) has introduced updates to its regulatory requirements for wireless and communications equipment with the publication of two new technical codes, effective 5 May 2026: MCMC MTSFB TC T022:2026, Communications Equipment – Baseline Requirements, and MCMC MTSFB TC T007:2026, Short Range Devices (SRD) – Specifications (Third Revision).

The changes affect device classifications, frequency allocations, power limits, operational conditions, and technical compliance requirements, making it essential for stakeholders to understand and implement the new provisions. The revised MCMC MTSFB TC T007:2026 defines technical requirements for a broad range of short-range devices, including:

- RFID equipment
- Wireless microphones
- Security devices
- Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) equipment
- Ultra-Wideband (UWB) devices
- Medical implant devices
- CCTV access systems
- Automotive radar sensors
- Radio Local Area Network (RLAN) equipment

The revised code establishes updated operating frequencies, output power limits, spurious emission requirements, and applicable test standards



EU Battery Regulation August 2026 Milestones



Important provisions under Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 take effect from 18 August 2026.

1. Carbon footprint performance classes for EV batteries

From 18 August 2026, electric vehicle batteries become subject to the Regulation's carbon-footprint performance-class regime (subject to the detailed implementing acts being in place). Manufacturers will need to classify batteries according to their lifecycle carbon footprint, not merely declare it.

In practice, this means:

- Carbon footprint data must be calculated using the EU methodology.
- Batteries are assigned to performance classes.
- The EU can later introduce maximum carbon-footprint thresholds that would prevent the worst-performing batteries from being placed on the market.

2. New battery labelling and information requirements

By August 2026, manufacturers and importers should have implemented the enhanced labelling framework introduced by the Regulation. This includes more detailed information on:

- Battery category
- Manufacturer details
- Capacity and performance information
- Collection and recycling information
- Hazardous substance disclosures where relevant.

The aim is to improve traceability, consumer information and end-of-life handling.

What manufacturers and importers should be doing now

If your company places batteries or battery-powered products on the EU market, the August 2026 focus should be:

1. Carbon footprint compliance for EV batteries.
2. Enhanced labelling and information management.



China Expands RoHS Scope



China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) has published the 2026 Edition of the China RoHS Catalogue, significantly expanding the range of products subject to hazardous substance restrictions. Newly regulated product categories include selected household appliances, information technology equipment, telecommunications products, servers, mobile phones, printers, televisions, and refrigeration equipment.

Products within scope must comply with hazardous substance restrictions, environmental labelling obligations, conformity assessment requirements, and supporting technical documentation provisions.

Companies supplying electronic and electrical equipment into China should assess product portfolios to determine whether newly listed products are affected.



UAE RoHS ECAS Certification Requirements



The UAE continues to strengthen compliance controls through the Emirates Conformity Assessment Scheme (ECAS). Electrical and electronic equipment placed on the UAE market must comply with UAE RoHS substance restrictions and obtain ECAS certification before importation or sale.

While the UAE framework remains largely aligned with EU RoHS requirements, CE marking alone is insufficient. Manufacturers must provide supporting technical documentation, accredited test reports, declarations of conformity, and complete the ECAS certification process through an authorised certification body. The primary regulation is UAE Cabinet Decision No. 10 of 2017 on Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment. The UAE RoHS framework is largely aligned with the EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2). Importer Responsibility usually the UAE importer or local representative applies for ECAS certification. Customs Clearance ECAS certificates are often required during customs clearance for regulated electronics.

Annual certificate renewal and importer registration requirements remain important considerations for market access planning.



Egypt Online Equipment Approval System



Egypt's National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) has introduced a Type Approval Management System to streamline telecommunications equipment registration. The online platform simplifies application submission, improves processing efficiency, and supports environmentally sustainable digital workflows. Foreign manufacturers can benefit from remote application submission and the acceptance of accredited international laboratory test reports, reducing administrative burden and accelerating approval timeline.



Spotlight on Compliance Asia

For this month's Spotlight on Compliance, we turn our attention to the Asian region highlighting our knowledge and experience in managing equipment certifications across the region.

One of the first considerations when approaching certification in these markets is determining whether approval can be obtained through a documentation review process, or whether local in-country testing is mandatory.

Additional factors to consider include the appointment of local representatives, translation requirements, and the provision of test samples. In the table below, we aim to demystify the certification processes across a selection of key Asian markets.

Country	Paperwork or Samples?	Local Representative?	Translation of documentation?	Timescales
China	Samples Required	No	Yes	8-10 weeks
Australia	Paperwork only	Yes	No	3 weeks
New Zealand	Paperwork only	Yes	No	4 weeks
Philippines	Paperwork only	Yes	No	8 weeks
Taiwan	Samples Required	No	No	8-10 weeks
South Korea	Samples Required	No	No	8-10 weeks
India	Paperwork only	Yes	No	3 weeks
Thailand	Paperwork only	Yes	No	6-8 weeks
Malaysia	Samples Required	Yes	No	6 weeks
Indonesia	SDPPI recognised report list or Samples	Yes	No	6-8 weeks